13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

medicinally, as an insect repellant, for burning, and for soap and candle manufacture.

Carapate is a source of local timber, but to the present day Carib it is known principally as a «hunter's tree» because its fruit is much sought out by game birds. In the past the wood was used for canoes (see footnote [21]). Formerly an oil, much used both as a hair dressing and an insect-repelling constituent of roku (*Bixa orellana*) body paint, was made from the seeds; but castor oil from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* has now replaced it.

Specimen citation: 128 (T), 145 (T).

MALPHIGIACEAE. Malpighia Family.

Banisteria longifolia Swartz, Prodr. 75. 1788.
Heteropteris platyptera DeCandolle, Prodr. 1: 592. 1824.
Corde Caco, Cercle Caco, Sec Caco.

A woody liana of the Lesser Antilles.

The stout stems of corde caco are employed by the Caribs as binding edging for cassava sifters, shoulder carry-alls, tambours basques, and mats.

Specimen citation: 3167, 3270.

Byrsonima spicata (Cavendish) DeCandolle, Prodr. 1: 580. 1824.
Bois Tan [22], Moricypre, Moricypre Blanc (6). — *murèi, mulèi.*

This tree is common in moist forests throughout the West Indies and continental tropical America.

The even-grained timber of bois tan is used for posts and elsewhere on the island for furniture. The fruits are edible and are much sought after by game birds hence bois tan is known as a «hunter's tree». As its vernacular name implies, there is contained in the bark a tannin which is sometimes used locally for preparing hides. When the Carib hunter desires to hunt agouti (*Dasyprocta* sp.) he first washes his dog (and sometimes himself) with a potion or «chance» made by macerating the bark of bois

[22] Not to be confused with another tree, *Picramnia pentandra*, also called «tan», and also utilized by the Caribs.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

X 824 Chrysophyllum argenteum Jacq.	Sapotaceae
Dacryodes excelsa Vahl	Burseraceae
396 Daphnopsis caribaea Griseb.	Thymelaeaceae
Guatteria caribaea Urb.	Annonaceae
Hibiscus tiliaceus L.	Malvaceae
Sterculia caribaea R. Br.	Sterculiaceae
Tabebuia pallida (Lindl.) Miers	Bignoniaceae
Tapura antillana Gleason	Dichapetalaceae

Plant sources of Cordage or Twine

X 824 Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	Bromeliaceae
Bambusa vulgaris Schrad.	Graminae
283 Daphnopsis caribaea Griseb.	Thymelaeaceae
Furcraea tuberosa Ait. f.	Amaryllidaceae
Gossypium barbadense L.	Malvaceae
Gossypium vitifolium Lam.	Malvaceae
Hibiscus tiliaceus L.	Malvaceae
Sterculia caribaea R. Br.	Sterculiaceae
Stigmaphyllon puberum (L. C. Rich.) A. Juss.	Malphigiaceae

Plant sources of Dyes, Pigments, or Tannins

X 824 Anacardium occidentale L.	Anacardiaceae
386 Bixa orellana L.	Bixaceae
Byrsonima spicata (Cav.) DC.	Malphigiaceae
● 281 Cornutia pyramidata L.	Verbenaceae
Curcuma longa L.	Zingiberaceae
Dacryodes excelsa Vahl	Burseraceae
Genipa americana L.	Rubiaceae
Heliconia bihai L.	Musaceae
Heliconia caribaea Lam.	Musaceae
Pieramnia pentandra Sw.	Simaroubaceae

Plant sources of Fish Drugs

X 824 Clibadium sylvestre (Aubl.) Baill.	Compositae
Diospyros ebenaster Retz.	Ebenaceae
226 Lonchocarpus benthamianus Pittier	Leguminosae
Lonchocarpus latifolius (Willd.) H. B. K.	Leguminosae
Neurolaena lobata (L.) R. Br.	Compositae
Pithecellobium jupunba (Willd.) Urb.	Leguminosae

Plant sources of Food or Beverage

X 824 Acrocomia aculeata (Jacq.) Lodd.	Palmae
262 Aframomum granum-paradisi (Hook.) K. Schum.	Zingiberaceae
272 Aiphanes sp.	Palmae